

The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,
EDITOR, AND STATE PRINTER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C....THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1836.

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THOMAS LORING,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he has paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Proprietor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Letters to the Editor or Proprietor, must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements, will be good enough to mark the number of times they wish them inserted.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.
(Public.—No. 74.)

AN ACT to suspend the discriminating duties upon goods imported in vessels of Portugal, and to reduce the duties on wines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the several acts of Congress as imposes a discriminating duty upon goods, wares, and merchandise imported in foreign vessels be, and hereby is, suspended, so far as respects the produce or manufactures of Portugal proper including Madeira, Porto Santo, and the Azores, when imported in vessels wholly and truly belonging to the subjects or citizens of said places; so that such produce or Manufactures shall be subject to the same duties only as if imported in vessels of the United States: Provided however, That this suspension shall continue no longer than this session remains in force.

Sec. 2, And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the duty on all kinds of wine imported into the United States shall be reduced one half, so that no more than one half the amount now assessed shall be thereafter assessed.

Sec. 3, And be it further enacted, That all kinds of wine, whether imported before or after the passage of this act, may be put into the custom-house stores, under the bond of the importer or owner, and such of the said wines as shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the customs, on the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, shall be subject to no other duty than if the same were imported after that day; and if the duties on any part thereof, on the wines deposited as aforesaid and thirty-six, the amount of excess of duty shall be refunded to the person importing and depositing the same; Provided, That the wines shall be so deposited unless in the casks or bottles as imported; And provided further, That the benefit of this act shall not be extended to any wines not entitled to debenture.

APPROVED, 4th July, 1836.

[Public.—No. 75.]

AN ACT for the purchase of certain rights or inventions of William H. Bell, of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to pay to Captain William H. Bell, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, whenever said Bell shall transfer and convey to the United States all his, said Bell's right, interest, and title, in and to two certain pieces of machinery, one called a machine for elevating heavy cannon, the other called a traverse board for pointing cannon; together with all the right to the United States to use every improvement that has been made by said Bell on the said inventions, since patenting the same; Provided however, That the said sum of twenty thousand dollars be in full for all claims against the United States for using said patents.

APPROVED, 4th July 1836.

[Public.—No. 76.]

AN ACT confirming claims to land in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the decisions in this act of land claims, made by the recorder of land titles in the State of Missouri, and the two commissioners associated with him by virtue of an act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri," approved July ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and an act supplemental thereto, approved March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, as entered in the transcript of decisions transmitted by the said recorder and commissioners to the commissioner of the General Land Office, and by him laid before Congress at the two last and present sessions be, and the same are hereby confirmed, saving and reserving, however to all adverse claimants, the right to assert the validity of the claims in a court of justice; Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to, or be in confirmation of the claims of Don Carlos D. Villemont, for a tract of land at Point Chicot, and provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to, or be in confirmation of the following claims, to wit: Manuel Liza, six thousand arpens; Matthew Saucier, one thousand two hundred arpens; Charles Taton, one thousand six hundred arpens; sons of Joseph M. Pepen five thousand six hundred arpens; Bartholomew Cousin, ten thousand arpens; Manuel Gonzales Moro, eight hundred arpens; Seneca Rollins, four hundred arpens; William Long, four hundred arpens; James Journeay, four hundred arpens; Joachim Liza, six hundred arpens; Francois Laob, four hundred arpens; Israel Dodge, seven thousand five hundred arpens; Andrew Chevalier, four hundred arpens; Joseph Silvain, two hundred and fifty arpens; John P. Capant, two thousand arpens; William Harly, six hundred and fifty arpens; William Morrison, seven hundred and fifty arpens; Solomon Bellew, three hundred and fifty arpens; Paschal Detchemandez, seven thousand five hundred arpens; Baptiste Anouze, two hundred and forty arpens; Alexander Maurice, four hundred arpens; Jean Baptiste Valle, twenty thousand arpens; Israel Dodge, one thousand arpens; Walter Fenwick, ten thousand arpens; John

Smith T ten thousand arpens; and Mackey Wherry, sixteen hundred arpens.

Sec. 2, And be it further enacted, That if it shall be found that any tract or tracts confirmed as aforesaid on any part thereof, had been previously located by any other person or persons under any law of the United States, or had been surveyed or sold by the United States, this act shall confer no title to such lands in opposition to the rights acquired by such locator or purchaser; but the individual or individuals, whose claims are hereby confirmed shall be permitted to locate so much thereof as interferes with such location or purchase, on any unappropriated land of the United States within the state of Missouri or territory of Arkansas, in which ever the original claim may be, that may be the subject to entry at private sale; Provided, That such location shall conform to legal divisions and subdivisions, and shall not interfere with the rights of other persons.

Sec. 3, And be it further enacted, That the locations authorized by this act shall be entered with the register of the proper land office, who shall, on application for that purpose, make out for such claimant, a certificate of location, which, with the certificate of confirmation, shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Commissioner that such certificate shall have been fairly obtained, according to the laws of the United States, then, and in that case, patents shall be granted in like manner as is provided by law, for the other lands of the United States. And for each certificate of location to be issued as aforesaid, the register shall be entitled to receive from the person applying therefor, the sum of one dollar.

APPROVED, July 4, 1836.

[Public.—No. 77.]

AN ACT to repeal so much of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, as respects the issuing of certificates on the importation of wines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of Congress as imposes a discriminating duty upon goods, wares, and merchandise imported in foreign vessels be, and hereby is, suspended, so far as respects the produce or manufactures of Portugal proper including Madeira, Porto Santo, and the Azores, when imported in vessels wholly and truly belonging to the subjects or citizens of said places; so that such produce or Manufactures shall be subject to the same duties only as if imported in vessels of the United States: Provided however, That this suspension shall continue no longer than this session remains in force.

[Public.—No. 78.]

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when an officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, seafarers, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the United States, since the twentieth of April eighteen hundred and eighteen, or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or marriage of such widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said child or children; and the half pay aforesaid shall be paid half the monthly pay of the officers, musicians and privates of the infantry of the regular army and navy. Provided also, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow or to the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. 2, And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose service during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one; and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow, and if he left no widow, to his children in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

Sec. 3, And be it further enacted, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time it was passed.

Sec. 4, And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest, in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect; each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act shall take and subscribe an oath to be administered by the proper accounting officer and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been disposed of to any person whatever.

Sec. 5 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

A NORTHERN CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale a second hand Carriage, made by one of the best workmen in Philadelphia. The work is executed in the best manner, and the materials are of the most durable kind. The carriage is in good order and calculated to render good service. Any person disposed to purchase an article of this kind, will do well to call at my shop and examine the job, and know the price, which will be very reasonable. THOS. COBBES. Raleigh, August 11, 1836.

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of February, 1837, to the 30th of June, 1839, on the following post routes in N. Carolina, will be received at this Department until the 8th day of December next inclusive, to be decided on the 12th day of said month. The contracts are to be executed by the 16th day of January next, and the service is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1837.

NORTH CAROLINA.

2196 From Winton by Gates Court House and Sunbury to Edenton, 55 miles and back once a week.

Leave Winton every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Edenton next day by 8 a m.

Leave Edenton every Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Winton next day by 8 a m.

2197 From Lonsbury by Lemay's Cross Roads, Wilton, Mcyan's Store, Wellborn's Meeting House, Red Mountain, and Turner's Mills to Hillsboro, 55 miles and back once a week.

Leave Lonsbury every Tuesday at 2 p m, arrive at Hillsboro next day by 1 p m.

Leave Hillsboro every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Lonsbury next day by 1 p m.

2198 From Greensboro by Thompson's Store and David Thomas's to Mooresville, in Orange county, 32 miles and back once a week.

Leave Greensboro every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Mooresville same day by 1 p m.

Leave Mooresville every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Greensboro same day by 9 p m.

2199 From Milton by Sergeant'sville and Blackwell's Store to Rawlinsburg, in Rockingham county, 28 miles and back once a week.

Leave Milton every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Rawlinsburg same day by 7 p m.

Leave Rawlinsburg every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Milton same day by 7 p m.

2200 From Salisbury by Mount Pleasant, in Cabarrus county, to Coburn's Store, in Mecklenburg county, 55 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Coburn's Store next day by 12 noon.

Leave Coburn's Store every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Salisbury next day by 12 noon.

2201 From Bethania, in Stokes county, by Vienna, Shores's Ferry, and Dowlstown to Hamptonville, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bethania every Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Hamptonville same day by 8 p m.

Leave Hamptonville every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Bethania same day by 1 p m.

2202 From Little Yadkin, in Stokes county, by Wm. Wolf's, Reeves, and Johnson Clement's to Rockford, in Surry county, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Little Yadkin every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Rockford same day by 8 p m.

Leave Rockford every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Little Yadkin same day by 1 p m.

2203 From Germantown to Little Yadkin, 8 miles and back once a week.

Leave Germantown every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Little Yadkin same day by 11 a m.

Leave Little Yadkin every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Germantown same day by 3 p m.

2204 From Mockville to Huntsville, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Mockville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Huntsville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Huntsville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Mockville same day by 11 a m.

2205 From Fallsville, in Lincoln county, by William Oats's, Buffalo, Joshua Beam's, Hushy Creek, Hamilton's Store, and Webb's, to Rutherford, 45 miles and back once a week.

Leave Fallsville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Rutherford next day by 8 a m.

Leave Rutherford every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Fallsville next day by 11 a m.

2206 From Beattiesford by Sherrillsford and Hokesville, to Fisher's, 33 miles once a week, returning by Eavesville, the neighborhood of Thomas L. May's and the Dry Ponds.

Leave Beattiesford every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Fisher's same day by 6 p m.

Leave Fisher's every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Beattiesford same day by 6 p m.

2207 From Tomlinson's Store to Jefferson, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Tomlinson's Store every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Jefferson same day by 4 p m.

Leave Jefferson every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Tomlinson's Store same day by 4 p m.

2208 From Morganton, up John's River to John Most's on Wataga, in Ashe county, 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Morganton every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Most's every day by 8 p m.

Leave Most's every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Morganton same day by 8 p m.

2209 From Franklin, in Macon county, down Valley River, by Huntington, to Clarksville, in Habersham county, Georgia, 45 miles and back once a week.

Leave Franklin every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Clarksville next day by 8 a m.

Leave Clarksville every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Franklin next day by 9 a m.

2210 From Franklin, N. C. by Jamesville, Grady's Store, and Huntingdon, to Blairsville, Ga. 46 miles and back once a week.

Leave Franklin every Thursday at 12 noon, arrive at Blairsville next day by 7 p m.

Leave Blairsville every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Franklin next day by 12 noon.

2211 From New Castle by Trap Hill, in Wilkes county, to Grayson Court House, Virginia, 42 miles and back once a week.

Leave New Castle every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Grayson Court House same day by 8 p m.

Leave Grayson Court House every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at New Castle same day by 8 p m.

2212 From Limestone, in Buncombe county, by Edneysville and E. S. Porter's, to Earlsville, Spartanburg district S. C. 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Limestone every Monday at 10 a m, arrive at Earlsville same day by 7 p m.

Leave Earlsville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Limestone same day by 4 p m.

2213 From Wadesboro by White's Store, Jesse Llewellyn's, Hasty's Store, Alexander N. Bell's, the Anson Gold Mines, and Burn's Store, to Diamond Hill, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Wadesboro every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Diamond Hill same day by 4 p m.

Leave Diamond Hill every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesboro same day by 4 p m.

2214 From Carthage, in Moore county, by Phillips's, and Pharis & McNeill's Store, to Tyson's Store, 14 miles and back once a week.

Leave Carthage every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Tyson's Store same day by 11 a m.

Leave Tyson's Store every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Carthage same day at 4 p m.

2215 From Washington to Durham Creek, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Durham Creek same day by 8 p m.

Leave Durham Creek every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Washington same day by 1 p m.

2216 From Newbern to James Riggs on Bay river, in Craven county, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newbern every Thursday at 12 noon, arrive at James Riggs same day by 8 p m.

Leave James Riggs every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Newbern same day by 2 p m.

2217 From Beaufort by Portsmouth to Ocracoke, 85 miles and back once a week.

Leave Beaufort every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Ocracoke every Thursday by 12 noon.

Leave Ocracoke every Thursday at 2 p m, arrive at Beaufort every Saturday by 6 p m.

2218 From Greenville, Pitt county, by Johnson's Mills, and Scuffleton, to Kingston in Lenoir county, 32 miles and back once a week.

Leave Greenville every Friday at 4 p m, arrive at Kingston next day by 12 noon.

Leave Kingston every Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Greenville same day by 10-12 p m.

2219 From Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson county, by the Piney Woods and the house of Lewis High Smith to Long Creek Bridge in New Hanover county, 45 miles and back once a week.

Leave Taylor's Bridge every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Long Creek same day by 9 p m.

Leave Long Creek every Tuesday at 4 a m, arrive at Taylor's Bridge same day by 9 p m.

2220 From Elizabethtown by Lennon's Cross Roads to Fair Bluff, thence by Whiteville and the Prong at Wooten's back to Elizabethtown, 80 miles once a week.

Leave Elizabethtown every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Fair Bluff same day by 8 p m.

Leave Fair Bluff every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Whiteville same day by 11 a m.

Leave Whiteville same day at 11-12 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown same day by 8 p m.

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

2. No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guaranty signed by two responsible persons in the following form, viz: "The undersigned, and guaranty that _____, if his bid for carrying the mail from _____ to _____, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 15th day of January next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated _____, 1836.

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty. No exemption from this requirement is allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatever.

3. The distances as stated in this advertisement are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

4. The schedules are arranged so as to allow seven minutes to each post office for opening and closing mails generally, and one hour to the distributing post offices; but the Postmaster General may extend the time on allowing like extension to the contractors.

5. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule and alter the route, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed, when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary.

6. He may discontinue or curtail the service, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

7. He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail or any part of a mail; for suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture for the pay of the trip, whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connection with a depending mail.

8. He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations, for refusing to discharge a carrier when required, for violating the Post Office law, for disobeying the instructions of the Department, or assigning a contract, without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.

9. If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

10. Contractors on stage and coach routes shall in the conveyance of passengers, give a preference to those who are brought in the connecting mail lines, over those travelling in any other; so that connecting mail stage routes shall form continuous travelling lines.

11. On routes where the mail is transported in stages and the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person, who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be of no effect; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

12. The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "mail proposals in the State of _____," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

AMOS KENDALL.

Post Office Department,
October 12, 1836. 104 4t.

BASE IMPOSITION.

WE, the undersigned, passengers on the U. S. mail line, do protest against the imposition practised upon passengers between Washington City and Fayetteville, N. C. exacting unlawful sums of money of them or depriving those justly entitled to their seats, agreeably to the rules and regulations which the Contractors have published, or leaving those thus entitled on the road at the mercy of their Agents, who manifest the same disposition to practise imposition as the Contractors themselves.

Travellers on said line are promised by their Agents in Washington City, preference over all others to the place of their destination; but on their arrival at Petersburg or Blakely, unless they should be going on the same line as far as Fayetteville, they are compelled to settle to the last mentioned place, or relinquish their seats, as may suit their convenience.

We ward the public against the imposition of the base contractors.

J. P. Smith, Macon, Geo. N. Patterson, Mobile, Ala. Walker, Augusta, G. J. Wood, Perry, G. W. A. Haller, Greensboro, Ala. C. E. Harrison, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 103-1t.

WRECK. The Steam Packet Wm. Gibbons, captain Halsey, which left N. York on Saturday 8th inst, was wrecked the Monday following on Boddy's Island, N. C. in a severe gale. The passengers, 440 in number, among whom were 52 females and 14 children, were saved, but suffered many hardships; the vessel was a perfect wreck.

Norfolk Beacon.

GREAT WHIG VICTORY!!—A Baltimore paper says that Gen. Harrison is at the Eutaw House, where he will be happy to see his friends. A wag says that the General was always more happy to see his friends than his enemies.

Donner Halls.

Mr. Lawriet, who made a balloon excursion at Rochester, descended at Rodus, 32 miles from Rochester, in an hour after he ascended.

BANK UNITED STATES.

The Washington Globe calls the attention of the people to the following plain facts:—

First, That the present Pennsylvania U. S. Bank, is issuing and re-issuing the notes and drafts of the U. S. Bank.

Second, That the corporators in the old bank of the United States have not become subscribers to the stock of the new Pennsylvania U. S. Bank.

Third, That Mr. JARDON, cashier of this double concern, has been for six months, in Europe, traversing England, Holland, and France, to borrow money for it, and has succeeded, to the extravagant joy of the whole bank party, in effecting some loans in London and Paris.

Fourth, That the seven millions of stock owned by the United States, is not restored to the United States, but that the same is now in the lawless custody and use of the men who are acting under a charter from the state of Pennsylvania.

Fifth, That the Pennsylvania United States Bank intends to establish its agencies in the states without capital, and to make them the instruments for collecting the gold and silver of the states, and sending it to Philadelphia.

Sixth, That the charter from the state of Pennsylvania was only obtained for the fraudulent purpose of keeping the capital and the stockholders of the old Bank of the United States, in unity and existence, to continue to operate in elections and in politics, until a new national charter from Congress can be pilfered from the people, by smuggling in two-thirds of bank members into Congress, or getting the election of President into the House of Representatives, where the Bank can elect one of its debtors and attorneys for President.

Seventh, That the Bank of the United States, both old and new, is the deadly enemy of the constitutional currency, and has done, is doing, and will do, all in its power to suppress the gold currency.

Eighth, That the whigs as a party, (with some honorable exceptions) are the friends and supporters of the present mis-called Bank of the United States, and defend and uphold it in all its enormities, perpetrated against the people, their property, liberty, and form of government.

Good Advice.—Never cut a piece out of a newspaper, until you have looked on the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you intended to appropriate.

Never put salt in your soup before you have tasted it. I have known gentlemen very much enraged by doing so.

Never burn your fingers if you can help it. People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped it if they had been careful.

Let no gentleman ever quarrel with a woman. If you are troubled with her, retreat. If she abuse you, be silent. If she tear your cloak, give her your coat. If she box your ears, bow. If she tear your eyes out, feel your way to the door, and fly.

Don't put your feet on the table. True, the members of Congress do so, but you are not a member of Congress.

If you form one of a large mixed company, and a diffident stranger enter the room and take his seat among you, say something to him for Heaven's sake, even though it be only "Fine evening, sir." Do not let him sit bolt upright, suffering all the agonies of bashfulness, without any relief. Ask him how he has been; tell him you know his friends and so on; say anything will do to break the icy stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometimes frozen in their debut before a new circle.

The envy that grudges the success for which it would want the courage to contend, was well rebuked by the French Marshal Lefevre. One of his friends, expressing the most unbounded admiration of his magnificent hotel and exquisite cuisine, exclaimed at the end of every phrase, "how fortunate you are!" "I see you envy me," said the marshal; "but come, you shall have all that I possess at a much cheaper rate than I myself paid for it. Step down with me into the court-yard; you shall see me fire twenty muskets at you, at the distance of thirty paces, and if I fail to bring you down, all that I have is yours. What! you refuse?" said the marshal, seeing that his friend demurred, "Know that before I reached my present eminence, I was obliged to stand more than a thousand musket shots, and sacre! those who polled the triggers were nothing like thirty paces from me."

Newburyport Herald.

JUDGE WHITE'S ATTITUDE.

FROM THE GLOBE.

The caucus that brought forward Judge White protested against the suggestion that they would "divide the party" supporting the administration, by the nomination. It was merely intended to present two candidates of the same dominant party to give the opposition the opportunity of choosing between them; but if an opposition candidate appeared, and the danger of bringing the election to the House was thus threatened, then one or the other of the republicans were to decline. So the friends of Judge White in the Alabama Legislature, who followed up the Washington caucus nomination, and were instructed by it, made their recommendation of the Judge contingent, as follows:—

"But in the event there should be danger of the final determination of the next election for President devolving on the House of Representatives of the United States, we recommend to the people of Alabama to take such measures, and select such persons as shall be in their judgement best calculated to prevent that emergency."

What is now the posture of Judge White as a candidate, the opposition having brought out a candidate of their own, and the Judge not being able to raise an electoral ticket sufficient to elect him, if all should succeed before the people and vote for him in the electoral college? The House of Representatives of Alabama has rescinded its resolution, and the Judge still stands out as a candidate, not, with the hope of uniting the friends of the Administration upon him, but of carrying off a fraction to the candidate of the opposition, or of bringing the election to the House. The Richmond Whig has the following appended to the White electoral ticket in Virginia:—

"This ticket is opposed to the candidate for the Presidency, nominated by the office holders, and who is also the President's favorite. If elected by the people, it will vote for Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, or Gen. William H. Harrison, of Ohio, as voting for either, will keep the election from the House of Representatives. It will vote for John Tyler, of Virginia, as Vice President."

That this is the understanding of the opposition Harrison party, from Mississippi, to Maine is clear. Not one of Harrison's friends are expected, much less pledged to White; but White's are pledged to Harrison. Does not this mark White's apostasy indelibly?

A man has been arrested in New York for stealing an umbrella! This arrest is in direct opposition to the Common Law, for it has been the universal practice to steal umbrellas, ever since the shower of the great flood.—Boston Post.

THE CLIMAX.—We copy the following from the Philadelphia National Gazette:—"The honorary degree of D. D. has been conferred on Professor Geo. Cooke, A. M., M. D., LL. D., of New York, who not long since was elected Chancellor of the University of Ripley Ohio, and High Chancellor of the University of New Albany, Indiana."

MICHIGAN DELEGATES.—Austin E. Wing, Andrew Mack, & Robert Clark are appointed Delegates from Michigan, to repair to Washington during the session of Congress, for the purpose of sustaining and guarding the rights of Michigan.

An honest farmer once observed of his son's Jehu-like driving, that he believed that if John were riding on a streak of lightning, he would whip up!

Hair is considered by many a vegetable. It grows after the body in which it finds its roots, is dead. It possibly might be transplanted. We recommend the hint to the wig-makers.

It is mentioned as a curious circumstance, that in the midst of the supposed to be alluvial prairies of Illinois, immense detached rocks of granite are found, weighing from one to twelve thousand pounds, although no quarry of that formation has ever been discovered in the State. These stones are called in mineralogy, boulders, and the circumstances under which they are found have given rise to much speculation in regard to their origin.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—The Lake shore.—The bank of the lake, near Cleveland, continues to fall off in large masses so as to endanger private buildings. Lake Erie unquestionably experienced a regular rise and depression of its waters. This year it is said to be higher than it has been for seven years, which is probably one cause of the bank's falling.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer ironically enumerates the advantages of Lynch Law as follows:—1. It is prompt. 2. It is energetic. 3. It is fresh from the people. 4. It is cheap. 5. It is final. 6. It has no salary to lose, and consequently is not afraid of doing its duty.

Potato Beer.—The Germans will now manufacture their favorite beverage in greater abundance and at a cheaper rate than ever. M. Belling, Professor of Chemistry at Prague, has succeeded in making an excellent beer from potatoes. It is the color of wine, very strong, and very healthy.

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